

INFORMATION LETTER

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

No. 1728

Washington, D. C.

April 25, 1959

Crop Contest and Youth Films Promoted in Teacher Mailing

Maps showing the origin of canning crops were mailed this week to a selected list of about 1,000 vo-ag teachers in schools in canning areas of the nation. These were the colored maps prepared under the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program and which have been furnished to food editors and other groups that deal with food publicity or information.

A letter accompanying the map suggested that it be used as a teaching aid or a wall decoration in the classroom. Also it was suggested to the recipients that the maps might serve to interest their students in enrolling in the annual Canning Crops Contest. In addition, the letter described the two C.&T.R. youth films "Dear Eddie" and "The Story of John Porter" and a return card was enclosed enabling the teacher to request a print for showings before his classes.

The map mailing served as a follow-up to a previous letter in March explaining the Canning Crops Contest and encouraging the teachers to suggest enrollment to their students.

FDA Publishes List of 'Safe' Food Additives

The Food and Drug Administration has published in the *Federal Register* of April 21 a list of more than 150 seasonings and flavorings that are generally recognized as safe, within the meaning of the 1958 Food Additives amendment.

The list is divided into (1) spices and other natural seasonings and flavorings derived from leaves, roots, barks, and berries, and (2) essential oils, oleoresins (intermediate flavoring products), and natural extractives including distillates.

FDA announced also that proposed exemptions in the category of synthetic flavors are being studied.

Interested persons are allowed 30 days to file written comments with the FDA with regard to the list of substances generally recognized as safe.

Senate Labor Subcommittee To Open Hearings on Wage-Hour Bills May 5

Proposals to broaden the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, remove exemptions, and increase the minimum wage will be the subject of hearings by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare starting May 5. The principal measure under consideration will be the Kennedy bill, S. 1046, which was introduced by the subcommittee chairman, Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts. This bill would increase the statutory minimum wage to \$1.25, extend coverage to an estimated 7,600,000 additional workers, and, with one exception, remove existing canning exemptions from the law.

The Kennedy bill, in an obvious effort to be gentle with farmers and small rural businesses, would retain the "area of production" exemption from both the minimum wage and penalty overtime sections of the law and would make no provision to bring agricultural labor under the statute.

Farm labor, however, would be made subject to special minimum wage provisions under a bill introduced by Senator Pat McNamara of Michigan.

The Association's Legislative Committee considered wage and hour legislation at a meeting at N.C.A. headquarters on April 8 and 9 and laid plans for the Association to present the industry's opposition to any change in the existing exemptions that apply to fruits, vegetables, and seafoods. In discussing wage and hour legislation, the Committee studied the three exemptions that would be eliminated by the Kennedy bill:

(1) Section 7(c), the 14-week exemption from the overtime requirements of the Act for employees in any place of employment where "an employer is engaged in the first processing of, or in canning or packing, perishable or seasonal fresh fruits or vegetables."

(2) Section 7(b) (3), the 14-week overtime exemption of up to 12 hours a day, or up to 56 hours a week, for employees employed "in an industry found by the Administrator to be of seasonal nature," which includes the "canning of perishable or seasonal fresh fruits and vegetables."

(3) Section 13(b) (4), the overtime exemption for "any employee em-

ployed in the canning of any kind of fish, shellfish or other aquatic forms of animal or vegetable life, or any byproduct thereof."

In reviewing the N.C.A. policy on wage and hour laws, the Committee considered the following factors that form the basis for industry opposition to the elimination of the canning exemptions:

(1) The overtime provisions of the FLSA are designed to spread employment by requiring penalty overtime payment for hours worked in excess of 40 hours a week.

(2) The canning industry is composed of a large number of competing producers of varying output scattered over a large area with highly varying weather and harvesting conditions.

(3) Canning operations are conducted on a highly seasonal basis, and each season is usually of short duration.

(4) Since the forces of nature control the flow of the raw product to the cannery, the number of hours per day or per week that must be worked in any canning plant during the peak of the season will fluctuate widely, and will always depend on weather conditions and the amount of raw product reaching the canning plant.

(5) There is typically a serious temporary shortage of available cannery manpower during the active season. Many canning plants are located in small towns in rural areas where additional labor is not readily avail-

able. The overtime hours vary, and are not sufficient to attract enough labor to operate a regular second shift.

(6) Because natural and seasonal factors will vary from region to region, and even from county to county, some canneries necessarily must work many more additional hours than others. If canners were obligated to pay penalty overtime, their costs would vary with these natural factors. Thus, although a basic purpose of the FLSA is to prevent discrimination arising from different labor costs, the effect of removing the canning exemptions would be to foster such discrimination.

(7) Both producers and consumers would suffer from an elimination of the canning exemptions, for prices would rise, all raw produce might not be used, and peak quality could not be maintained.

Hearings Focus on Bills Relating to Price Increases

Legislation to require corporations in heavily concentrated industries to file advance notice of price increases with the Federal Trade Commission and other government agencies became the subject of hearings this week by the antimonopoly subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The subcommittee is under the Chairmanship of Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee who has been conducting an intermittent but continuing investigation of pricing policies.

The hearings have focused attention on similar legislation pending in the House. A subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee has given favorable consideration to a bill (H. R. 6263) introduced by Congressman Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin directing the President, through any federal agency he designates, to hold hearings concerning price increases and wage increases, prospective or actual, that he fears may threaten the national economic stability. The hearings would look into the relationship of the price and wage increases and the President would be directed to issue factual summaries of the hearings and, if he deemed it advisable, an advisory statement.

The subject of the present hearings is a bill (S. 215) introduced by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming. This proposal for price notification would require all companies of \$10,000,000 net worth or more in industries in which 50 percent of sales

are accounted for by no more than eight companies to give notice of a proposed price increase to the FTC, the Attorney General, the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate, and then wait 30 days before making the proposed price increase effective. The FTC, the Attorney General, and the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate would be obligated to see that the proposed price increases are published in the *Federal Register* and in the *Congressional Record*.

Within its discretion, the FTC would be directed to hold hearings to look into the justifiability of the proposed price increases. At the hearings, the bill charges "the Federal Trade Commission and the Attorney General . . . to take testimony on the impact of such increases upon competition and the economy of the nation. At such hearing persons desiring to be heard may be allowed to appear and give testimony either for or against the proposed increase under rules to be prescribed by the Federal Trade Commission after consultation with and upon approval of the Attorney General."

Failure to give the notice required by the bill would make the corporation subject to a penalty of \$5,000 to \$50,000.

Although the bill would directly affect only large corporations, small companies would be immediately affected, too. Delays in the practical ability to make upward price adjustments by small concerns could produce more severe financial hardship for them, in a relative sense, than that occasioned by large and probably more diversified companies.

Exports of Canned Foods by Quantity and Value

On the facing page is a summary of exports of canned foods during the calendar year 1958, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, in Report No. FT 410.

Because of revisions in the Census' statistical classification system, effective January 1, 1958, some of the data for 1958 are not exactly comparable with 1957.

Beets for Canning

The acreage of beets to be planted for canning in 1959 is expected to be 10 percent less than was planted in 1958 and 21 percent below average, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. If processors' present plans are carried out, the 1959 planted acreage will total 14,830 acres compared with 16,460 acres planted last year and the 10-year average of 18,800 acres.

State	Planted Acreage			Percent change from 1958
	10-year ave. 1948-57 (acres)	1958 (acres)	1959 Pro- pective (acres)	
N. Y.	4,400	4,300	4,200	- 2
Mich.	1,000	850	550	- 45
Wis.	7,500	6,000	4,800	- 20
Ore.	1,600	1,400	1,500	+ 7
Other states ¹	4,400	3,910	3,780	- 3
U. S. Total	18,800	16,460	14,830	- 10

¹Calif., Colo., Del., Ill., La., Md., Minn., N. J., Ohio, Okla., Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Wash., and Wyo.

Stocks of Canned Foods on April 1 and Season Shipments

Reports on canners' stocks of a number of canned food products on April 1 and season shipments to that

date have been issued by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

	Carry-over month	Case basis	Supply		Canners' Stocks, April 1		Season Shipments to April 1	
			1957-58	1958-59	1958	1959	1958	1959
			(thousands of cases)					
Apricots	June	24/2½	5,181	2,482	1,315	373	3,806	2,109
Sweet cherries	June	24/2½	1,074	1,135	296	402	778	733
Peaches	June	24/2½	30,153	28,540	8,683	7,733	21,470	20,807
Pears	June	24/2½	11,230	10,371	4,160	3,523	7,070	6,948
Plums	June	24/2½	n.a.	1,498	n.a.	431	n.a.	1,037
Pineapple ^a	June	actual	23,193	22,906	7,549	6,386	15,644	16,321
Pineapple juice ^a	June	actual	15,582	15,557	5,840	4,419	9,743	11,136
Corn	Aug.	actual	43,149	37,258	10,041	11,030	27,108	30,228
Pesa	June	actual	41,708	41,605	13,327	14,730	28,381	26,876
Pumpkin and squash	July	actual	4,201	3,887	1,026	841	3,176	3,046
Tomatoes	July	actual	24,994	30,252	4,547	10,293	20,447	19,959
Tomato juice	July	actual	37,500	41,092	15,068	17,453	22,492	23,639
Catsup	July	actual	31,290	35,339	12,317	15,006	18,943	20,273
Chili sauce	July	actual	3,256	3,064	1,409	981	1,847	2,083

n.a.—not available.

¹Source: Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

	1957		1958	
	Quantity (pounds)	Value (dollars)	Quantity (pounds)	Value (dollars)
Canned vegetables:				
Asparagus.....	37,957,954	6,841,789	48,187,454	9,302,751
Beans, pork and beans.....	7,016,892	741,099	4,974,342	523,571
Corn.....	10,510,402	1,565,834	8,247,862	1,214,328
Peas.....	11,076,447	1,608,980	9,957,060	1,584,190
Soups, inc. chowders and bouillons.....	17,387,438	3,076,775	16,298,231	3,161,496
Tomatoes.....	12,988,463	1,354,230	6,087,191	717,674
Tomato paste and puree.....	28,992,597	4,517,123	17,949,965	2,989,574
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes.....	26,778,108	3,048,891	12,172,266	1,477,463
Tomato juice.....	65,122,130	5,541,306	42,857,081	3,940,857
Beans, string or stringless.....	4,542,719	501,293	3,134,891	414,303
Spinach.....	1,458,405	144,089	1,731,453	189,199
Vegetables and juices, n. e. c.....	11,024,578	1,748,197	15,417,978	2,642,907
Pickles, cucumber.....	16,974,406	1,473,438	11,481,846	1,077,108
Catsup, chili sauce, and other tomato sauces.....	12,427,345	1,941,345	19,885,806	2,158,524
Total canned vegetables.....	266,928,624	34,709,329	212,383,426	31,393,945
Canned fruits:				
Grapefruit.....	5,749,032	785,321	9,957,174	1,484,036
Apples and sauce.....	2,249,424	330,890	3,240,224	373,944
Apricots.....	14,890,333	2,114,313	9,770,339	1,603,484
Cherries.....	5,835,438	908,010	2,254,036	413,034
Prunes and plums.....	2,063,298	241,494	912,454	153,898
Peaches.....	90,217,697	12,230,578	129,461,009	17,017,989
Pears.....	12,768,906	2,197,451	13,437,541	2,342,830
Pineapple.....	99,630,351	14,612,398	98,445,983	15,115,724
Fruit cocktail.....	66,384,334	11,018,769	82,559,707	14,515,242
Fruits, n. e. c.....	2,190,147	458,353	4,692,472	840,544
Preserves, jellies, jams.....	1,783,279	518,324	2,018,691	558,434
Total canned fruits.....	309,468,239	45,421,907	356,759,630	54,479,159
	(gallons)	(dollars)	(gallons)	(dollars)
Fruit juices:				
Pineapple juice.....	2,741,627	1,995,923	4,396,062	2,951,426
Grapefruit juice, canned or frozen, single-strength.....	*6,438,137	*3,580,388	4,802,072	3,289,921
Grapefruit juice concentrate (hot-pack).....	115,400	248,433	135,012	314,090
Orange juice, canned or frozen, single-strength.....	*11,252,517	*7,890,934	10,327,606	8,589,569
Orange juice concentrate (hot-pack).....	1,630,346	5,304,416	732,494	2,735,411
Pear juice and nectar, including concentrates, canned or frozen.....	2,488,476	2,090,043	2,098,683	2,659,655
Peach juice and nectar, canned or frozen.....	1,122,450	1,273,713	755,010	949,092
Citrus juices, blended, canned or frozen.....	4,000,114	2,540,147	3,281,096	2,572,530
Fruit juices, n. e. c.....	4,490,543	5,743,553	5,367,083	7,237,708
Total fruit juices.....	*34,279,610	*31,378,650	31,885,718	31,289,402
	(pounds)	(dollars)	(pounds)	(dollars)
Baby foods:				
Meats.....	1,126,697	502,383	1,658,507	693,951
Vegetables.....	1,549,207	419,914	2,274,465	620,011
Fruits.....	8,068,176	2,152,087	11,426,354	3,054,521
Custards and puddings.....	361,807	108,453	467,138	140,818
Total baby foods.....	11,105,887	3,182,837	15,826,494	4,509,391
Canned fish:				
Salmon.....	6,688,191	4,740,178	9,226,711	6,068,900
Sardines in oil.....	379,311	124,948	645,419	164,428
Sardines not in oil.....	14,922,149	2,653,903	17,816,275	3,231,400
Tuna.....	376,959	201,617	335,536	216,073
Mackerel.....	17,044,496	2,145,785	2,307,753	332,835
Fish, n. e. c.....	15,328,015	2,836,739	1,199,115	495,844
Total canned fish.....	51,285,377	12,004,369	31,530,809	11,109,480
Canned shellfish:				
Shrimp.....	2,296,443	2,409,840	2,161,451	2,548,019
Squid.....	(b)	(b)	5,583,257	500,711
Shellfish, n. e. c.....	14,734,689	1,632,108	595,664	372,123
Total canned shellfish.....	17,031,132	4,041,948	8,340,372	3,420,853
Canned meats:				
Beef and veal.....	3,243,049	1,222,154	1,702,943	763,179
Pork hams and shoulders.....	3,357,481	2,223,925	921,288	740,402
Pork, n. e. c.....	14,945,735	8,102,826	3,798,592	2,947,670
Poultry and poultry products.....	2,190,741	733,193	2,946,014	929,927
Sausage, prepared sausage meats, bologna and frankfurters.....	6,524,556	3,861,805	2,099,255	1,085,325
Meat and meat products, n. e. c.....	5,028,897	1,722,244	5,324,895	1,476,078
Total canned meats.....	35,291,059	17,866,147	16,702,087	7,933,481

Forthcoming Meetings

- May 3-7—14th Industrial Waste Conference, Purdue Memorial Union Bldg., Lafayette, Ind.
- May 11—National Institutional Wholesale Grocers Association, Meeting, The Drake Hotel, Chicago
- May 11-15—National Restaurant Convention and Exposition, Chicago
- May 17-21—Institute of Food Technologists, 19th Annual Meeting, Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia
- May 19-23—Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, Annual Membership Meeting, Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
- May 21-23—NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION, Meeting of Board of Directors, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- May 24-27—Super Market Institute, 22d Annual Convention and Exposition, Atlantic City
- June 8-10—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Annual Convention, The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
- June 8-12—National Conference on Weights and Measures, sponsored by National Bureau of Standards, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.
- June 14-15—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Spring Meeting, Whitcomb Hotel, St. Joseph
- June 14-17—Processed Apples Institute, 8th Annual Meeting, Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y.
- June 16-17—Maine Canners and Freezers Association, Annual Meeting, Kennebunkport
- June 21-25—National Association of Retail Grocers, Convention and Exhibit, Chicago
- June 24-25—National Red Cherry Institute, Spring Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- July 20-22—International Apple Association, Inc., Fruit Convention, Seattle
- Oct. 15-16—Quartermaster Association, Annual Convention, Statler-Hilton, New York City
- Oct. 15-17—Florida Canners Association, 25th Annual Convention, Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood
- Oct. 20-30—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago
- Nov. 5—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago
- Nov. 22-23—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Fall Meeting, Whitcomb Hotel, St. Joseph
- Dec. 12-16—National Food Sales Conference, National Food Brokers Association's 56th Annual Convention, Loop Hotels, Chicago
- Jan. 4-6—Northwest Canners and Freezers Association, 4th Annual Convention, Olympic Hotel, Seattle
- Jan. 7-8—Canners League of California, 37th Annual Fruit and Vegetable Sample Cuttings, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco
- Jan. 10-13—Super Market Institute, Mid-year Conference, Bal Harbour, Fla.
- Jan. 18-23—NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION and Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, 53d Annual Conventions, Hotel Americana, Miami Beach, Fla.
- Feb. 22-24—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Seignior Club, Montebello, Que.
- March 20-22—Canners League of California, 56th Annual Meeting, Santa Barbara Biltmore, Santa Barbara

Grades for Summer Squash

USDA has amended the U. S. standards for grades of canned summer type squash. The changes lower slightly the recommended drained weights in some container sizes (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 7, page 122).

The initials "n. e. c." stand for "not elsewhere classified." * Frozen juices not included in 1957 data.
(b) Reported in shellfish, n. e. c.

'Three Squares' Film Seen by Nearly 18 Million Persons

"The Three Squares," canning industry motion picture produced under the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program, has been shown 2,292 times to a total audience of 17,980,548 as of January 1 reports. This includes 186 TV showings of the black and white version of the film.

The film is a 13½-minute color movie, co-sponsored by N.C.A. and the USDA. Distribution has been made through the 73 nationwide film libraries of USDA, the N.C.A. Information Division, and Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy, the N.C.A. public relations firm.

Of the 55 TV showings of the film made since the last recapitulation October 1, 1958, 43 were arranged by D.A.Y. and 12 by USDA. For the period July through December, 1958, USDA reported 133½ percent increase in showings and more than 300 percent increase in attendance over the same period in 1957.

"The Three Squares" had four showings during the Brussels World's Fair last summer to an approximate total of 10,000 persons. USDA also reports that prints were sent to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for a showing in Rome, and to the Fishery Research Center for a showing at Istanbul, Turkey.

The American Home

June M. Towne, food editor, features canned pineapple and canned corn in two articles in the May issue of *The American Home* magazine.

The introduction to the first article, "Take a can of Pineapple," says, "Quick, new and wonderful—are the ways to serve pineapple . . . pineapple sliced, crushed, in chunks or tidbits! Use it as the main ingredient or as a complement to almost any dish, hot or cold. Pineapple Cherry Ice Cream is one of 3 recipes showing that delicious recipes are born of imagination plus a can of pineapple!"

Other recipes include Pineapple Icing and Pineapple Muffins. Attractive color and black and white photographs of each recipe illustrate the article.

"Take a can of Corn" begins, "Most of us can't remember when grocery shelves were not well-stocked with canned-corn labels . . . kernel corn, creamed corn, Creole or Mexican style".

The recipes using whole kernel or cream style corn, Salmon Casserole, Mock Roasted Corn and Corn and Spinach Parmesan, are shown attractively in color and black and white photographs.

In addition to corn, other canned foods used in the recipes are spinach, tomatoes and salmon.

Living for Young Homemakers

"Thanks to the canning industry having reached a point very close to perfection, many of the ingredients which give Chinese dishes their inimitable texture are now available in cans in practically a pristine state: crisp noodles and a variety of vegetables such as water chestnuts, bamboo shoots, bean sprouts. Remember, too, that although the Chinese are the greatest food stretchers in the world, it may have taken them a thousand years to learn how to do it. With the right cans on your pantry shelf, you can emulate them in five minutes, and with even greater variety." Gloria S. Spitz, food and appliance editor, makes these statements in her article about Chinese cooking, "The hasty gourmet discovers new texture and taste," in the April issue of *Living for Young Homemakers* magazine.

Miss Spitz followed the interesting discussion with short suggestions for using canned water chestnuts, bamboo shoots, mixed Chinese vegetables and meatless chop suey. Sixteen recipes follow. The canned foods used in the recipes are tomato soup, water chestnuts, bamboo shoots, lobster, chow mein noodles, bean sprouts, beef chop suey, mixed Chinese vegetables, mushrooms, tomatoes and chili sauce.

House Beautiful

"Salmon is the epicure's catch," a food article in the May issue of *House Beautiful* magazine by Poppy Cannon, is a report on salmon's varied forms and flavors including canned salmon.

Miss Cannon says, "Knowing how to choose salmon, even a can of salmon, is as much a matter of connoisseurship as selecting a bottle of fine wine!"

"Indeed, salmon is not just one fish, but five (and some say six) different fishes, each with its own special characteristics; each with its own particular uses. Moreover, salmon comes in many different forms. It may be fresh, canned, frozen, smoked, kip-

pered, portlock, and even dried in the manner of the Siwash Indians and rather like pemmican—and, to appreciate it, one must know the standards of excellence by which each form is judged."

The article was written after a year's research at home and abroad. "But," says Miss Cannon, "far and away the most profitable and rewarding adventure was a trip to the true salmon land of today—our own Northwest. For although the salmon has for centuries been a renowned world citizen, it no longer thrives in great numbers except along the shores of Alaska, western Canada, and the states of Washington and Oregon. And it was in Seattle where we really learned about the life and loves of the salmon—very practical considerations for any connoisseur."

The Northwest trip included a cutting party which was staged at the laboratory of the National Canners Association in Seattle. "Ranged for inspection were three cans of each of the five popular types of salmon, for just as wine, there are bound to be individual differences."

Seven "prize and praise-worthy" salmon recipes are included in the article. Five of them use canned salmon.

Macfadden Publications

Eather Foley, home service director, features articles about canned foods in two of her May Macfadden publications.

In *True Story* magazine Miss Foley has the article "Always cook plenty of Spaghetti." It begins, "Do you need a reason? It's the favorite family dinner, it's easy to cook, it's not expensive—and it's filling! You can think of another? Good. Then serve spaghetti tonight!"

Each of the eight reader-contributed recipes includes canned foods. The canned foods used are tomato juice, tomatoes, whole kernel corn, tomato paste, Italian-style tomatoes, condensed tomato soup, and condensed vegetable soup.

"Serve at once! . . . or later!" an article in *True Romance* magazine also features spaghetti recipes. The introduction says, "Served as soon as cooked, spaghetti is most tender . . . but reheated and served later, it gains flavor!"

Canned foods included in the reader recipes are ripe olives, shrimp, tomatoes, condensed cream of mushroom soup, and condensed tomato soup.

The Workbasket

"Meals for Many," a six-page article featuring canned foods, appears in the April issue of *The Workbasket*, a needlecraft magazine.

The article says, "Most everyone, at sometime in her life, is asked to plan or help plan a meal for a large group of people. It is quite different to plan a meal for 50 people than to plan one for five. You turn to convenient foods when feeding many people. Canned and frozen foods are convenient in that preparation of the food is at a minimum, the amount of edible food is known and the quantity of the food is dependable; cost is a little easier to figure."

A total of 18 uses of canned foods are included in 10 recipes. They include pineapple tidbits, tomato juice, peach halves, red raspberries, ham, pineapple juice, tomatoes, ripe olives, green beans, lemon juice, fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, apples, crab meat, shrimp, and catchup. Four of the recipes are illustrated with attractive black and white photographs.

The Workbasket has a subscription and newsstand circulation of approximately 1,500,000.

Status of Legislation

Agricultural trade development—A number of bills to amend and extend P. L. 480 have been introduced. H. R. 2420 (Poage of Texas), to authorize long-term supply contracts, were the subject of public hearings by a House Agriculture Subcommittee April 21-22.

Clayton Act—S. 726 (Sparkman and others), to make all future orders of the FTC self-executing and to provide penalties of \$5,000 daily for violations of consent decrees, was passed by the Senate March 18. H. R. 2977 (Celler), a similar bill, is pending before the House Judiciary Committee.

Consumer expenditures—H. R. 4420 (Zablocki of Wis.), to authorize the FTC to conduct an investigation which would include a determination of what portion of consumer expenditures for food and other farm products is realized by the farmer, the processor, the distributor, and others, has been referred to the House Commerce Committee.

Co-op jurisdiction—H. R. 200 (Mason of Ill.), to transfer jurisdiction over cooperatives' pricing from USDA to the Justice Dept., has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Co-op taxation—The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted a proposed draft of legislation designed to "ensure the ultimate payment of a

single tax on cooperative income," but bills embodying the Administration recommendations have not been introduced.

Crew leader registration—H. R. 5930 (Kearns of Pa.), to provide for registration of crew leaders in interstate agricultural employment (as recommended by the Labor Dept.), has been referred to the House Labor Committee. N.C.A. opposes.

Fair trade—S. 1083 (Humphrey and Proxmire), to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to authorize proprietors of trade-marked goods to control the resale prices of their distributors, has been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee. H. R. 1253 (Harris of Ark.), an identical bill, was the subject of public hearings by the House Commerce Committee March 16-25.

FDA artificial coloring—The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has announced that the Department will support legislation designed to assist FDA in regulating the use of artificial coloring in foods, drugs, and cosmetics, but bills for that purpose have not yet been introduced.

Federal preemption—H. R. 3 (Smith of Va.), to modify the doctrine of federal preemption in such a way that a state law would not be nullified by a federal law on the same subject unless the federal law so provided, was approved by a House Judiciary Subcommittee March 5. S. 3, a similar bill, was the subject of a hearing by the Senate Judiciary Committee April 21.

Food stamps—A number of bills designed to facilitate distribution of surplus foods to needy families have been introduced and referred to the Agriculture Committees. N.C.A. opposes.

Industrial uses—Bills to provide programs of research on industrial uses of agricultural commodities were the subject of public hearings by a House Agriculture Subcommittee Feb. 18-20, March 2-11, and April 21-23.

S. 690, to create an Agricultural Research and Industrial Administration within USDA, was reported by the Senate Agriculture Committee April 16.

Labor-management practices—S. 1555 (Kennedy-Cooper), to establish safeguards against improper practices in labor organizations and in labor-management relations, was reported by the Senate Labor Committee April 14 and was made the Senate's pending business.

Similar bills were the subject of public hearings by a House Labor Subcommittee in March; hearings resumed April 8.

Marketing of potatoes—S. 17 (Smith of Maine), to prohibit the sale of potatoes of a lower grade than U. S. No. 2, under certain conditions, has been referred to the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Marketing of turkeys—S. 430 (Engle) and H. R. 1344 (Sisk of Calif.),

to provide for controls on the marketing of turkeys, have been referred to the Agriculture Committees. N.C.A. opposes application to canning.

Marketing orders and parity—H. R. 642 (Sisk of Calif.), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue a marketing order in effect even after parity is reached, has been referred to the House Agriculture Committee.

Marketing order regions—H. R. 1070 (Ullman of Calif.), to authorize the issuance of marketing orders on any or all production or marketing areas, rather than on the smallest regional area, has been referred to the House Agriculture Committee.

Premerger notification—The Attorney General has recommended legislation requiring prior notification before corporate mergers and acquisitions where the capital involved is more than \$10 million. S. 442 (O'Mahoney-Kefauver), to require 60 days' notice prior to merger or acquisition of corporations having total book value of \$10 million, was approved by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee Feb. 9, but was returned by the Judiciary Committee to the Subcommittee for further study.

Price increases—H. R. 4934 (McGovern of S. D.), to require advance notice and public justification before effectuating price increases in industries so heavily concentrated that monopoly or the threat of monopoly is present, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee. S. 215 (O'Mahoney), a similar bill, was the subject of public hearings by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee 23-24. N.C.A. opposes.

H. R. 6293 (Reuss of Wis.), including a provision requiring the President to hold public hearings on prospective or actual price or wage increases which "appear to threaten national economic stability," was approved by a House Government Operations subcommittee April 9. N.C.A. opposes.

Raw product bargaining—H. R. 1793 (Bow of Mich.), to authorize collective bargaining between cooperative associations of producers or handlers and processors or other purchasers, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Robinson-Patman functional discounts—S. 315 (O'Mahoney) and H. R. 929 (Rogers of Colo.), to require price differentials to wholesalers and retailers according to the character of their selling (not their buying), have been referred to the Judiciary Committees.

Robinson-Patman good faith defense—H. R. 11 (Patman), to restrict the "good faith" defense against a charge of price discrimination, has been referred to the House Judiciary Committee. S. 11 was the subject of public hearings by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee March 17-23.

Unemployment compensation—H. R. 3547 (Karsten of Mo.) and other

bills to amend the Social Security Act with respect to unemployment compensation, was the subject of public hearings by the House Ways and Means Committee April 7-16. N.C.A. opposes.

Wage-Hour—S. 1046 (Kennedy and others), which includes provisions to terminate the 7(b)(3), 7(c), and 13 (a)(5) exemptions, and other bills to curtail exemptions and raise the minimum wage will be the subject of public hearings by the Senate Labor Committee beginning May 5. N.C.A. opposes changes in the exemptions (see story, page 165).

S. 1085 (McNamara and Clark), to provide minimum wage coverage for hired farm labor employed by large farm enterprises, has been referred to the Senate Labor Committee.

Waste disposal facilities—H. R. 322 (Byrnes of Wis.), to authorize rapid amortization of waste disposal facilities and treatment works, has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. N.C.A. supports.

FISHERIES LEGISLATION

Construction differential subsidy—H. R. 2181 (King of Calif.), to amend the Merchant Marine Act to permit fishermen to apply for construction differential subsidies, has been referred to the House MM&F Committee.

Fisheries Assistance Act—A number of bills to provide a five-year program of assistance to depressed segments of the fishing industry will be the subject of public hearings by the House Fisheries subcommittee April 28-29.

Fisheries Cooperative Bank—H. R. 180 (Lane of Mass.), providing for establishment of a federal bank for fishery cooperative associations, has been referred to the House MM&F Committee.

Fisheries Cooperative Marketing Act—S. 23 (Smith), H. R. 2777 (McCormack of Mass.) and H. R. 3348 (Pelly of Wash.), to exempt fishery cooperatives from provisions of the antitrust laws, have been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee and the House MM&F Committee.

Fishermen's Protective Act—S. 971 (Magnuson), to amend the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1954 to broaden protection of U. S. vessels, has been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee.

Mortgage and loan insurance—S. 555 (Butler) and H. R. 3169 (Garmatz of Md.), to amend the Merchant Marine Act to provide mortgage and loan insurance on the cost of work in U. S. shipyards, have been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee and the House MM&F Committee.

Polluted shellfish—H. R. 1244 (Colmer of Miss.), to prohibit the importation of polluted shellfish, has been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

Salmon conservation—H. R. 605 (Pelly of Wash.) and other bills to prohibit the importation of salmon taken by nationals of a country that permits gill netting at certain times and places, have been referred to the House MM&F Committee. S. 502 (Bartlett-Gruening-Magnuson) was the subject of hearings by a Senate Commerce Subcommittee April 1-3.

Tuna quotas—H. R. 443 (Utt of Calif.), H. R. 447 (Wilson of Calif.) and H. R. 673 (Utt), to regulate the importation of tuna products, have been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

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